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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to attental variation. editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolance, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 19, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

Hastings had over 240,000 majority in '94, and since then many thousands of Democrats have become Republicans. Pennypacker will unite every shade of Republicanism.

Pax Voblscum.

HE MEETING of King Edward and the Boer delegates is sufficiently interesting and important to characterize it as an historical incident, which shall appear scarcely less striking in historical perspective than Kruger's ultimatum. There is no reason to doubt that Botha, DeWet and Delarey, as the most enthusiastic, determined, and disinterested of the leaders of the Boer fight for freedom are reconciled to the inevitable, and are sincerely anxious that their countrymen should settle down on their farms under the British Crown with as much forgetfulness of the war and the series of events that led to it as it is in human nature to achieve. The Boer is neither imaginative nor sentimental. His patriotism is of a very practical kind. He fought and lost, and there is an end to it. He has toiled, suffered and sacrificed for his home and country, but he is too heroic in his rugged common sense to lie prostrate on the yeldt and bemoan a fate which it was impossible for him to avert. He takes from the Bible his religion, and not a little of his social inspiration from the pastoral unconventionality of the Chosen People; but unlike the hysterical patriots he does not select the lamentations of Jeremiah as the only measure of his woe.

The Boers were highly pleased with the King's reception. In other words while not forgetting that they are Boers, they also recognize the political transformation which they have undergone since the peace of Vercening. It would have been no satisfaction to the Boer delegates to have wrapped themselves up when landing upon English soil, in a cloak of churlish aloofness, They might have done so and received the platitudinous applause of England's enemies; but the burghers are more sensible and appreciative of tangible advantages of their fellow subjects than of frothy approval of foreign admirers. The Boers fought their own battles. The frenzied denunciations of Great Britain did not gain them a single advantage on the field or in the treaty of peace. They will need in restocking their farms and rebuilding men can give them, and such a visit to Edward is the most emphatic assurwill be bestowed.

The amount of trouble yellow journalists are taking in order to convince the public that ex-Governor Pattison's life has been menaced by an assassin, is pathetic. It would not be incredible if the facts developed the knowledge that the yellow journals themselves were at the bottom of this infernal machine as they have been at many another.

Trade With Our New Possessions

EFINITE FIGURES of the commerce of the United States with its non-contiguous territory during the fiscally ear just ended, are now completed by the treasury bureau of statistics. They show that Porto Rico took from the United States in the fiscal year 1902, merchandise valued at \$10,719,444 compared with \$1,988,888 in 1897 and that the shipments to the United States from \$8,297,422 compared with \$2.181,024 in in 1897 and the imports from the Philip- mendous. pines were \$6,612,700 in 1902 compared with \$4,383,740 in 1897. To the Hawaiian islands the exports in 1900 were, accord-States from Hawaii in 1900 were of Bryanism in the Dakotas. \$24,700,429 compared with \$13,687,799 in To Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines combined, the shipments in of merchandise from those islands in government for its troops or officers are

not included in the above figures. The figures published by the bureau of statistics in the Monthly Summary States to its non-contiguous territory

the Scranton tribune srowth has occurred. To Porto Rico, the principal shipments were cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, rice, provisions, wood and manufactures, leather and manufactures, fish, mineral oils and vegetables, To the Philippines the principal exports were manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, breadstuffs, cotton manufactures, mineral oils, paper and manufactures, malt liquors and manufactures of

> Sweden are driving many Swedes to people. this country. These new comers are said to be of an excellent class. In the nine months preceding March last, 22,000 Scandinavians landed on American shores. They are welcome here, for as a rule, they are thrifty, industrious and law-abiding. They do not furnish anarchistic statistics, they do not crowd the already over crowded cities. Almost universally they betake themselves to the agricultural districts. Almost universally they become good citizens. They are not agitators and are not afraid of work.

Columbia's Plight.

OR THREE years a revolution has been in progress in the United States of Colombla. It is one that deserves more notice from Americans than it has received. In it is involved the determination of some problems which, while directly of vital concern to the participants, are in a less direct manner interwoven with the broad future of the three Americas. There are in this city a number of educated Colombians whom the intolerable conditions in their native country have driven into exile. They are watching with intent interest and anxiety every reported move on the revolutionary checkerboard, and are hopeful of the ultimate victory of the insurgent cause.

What the trouble is about was recently explained briefly in the New York Tribune: "Apart from personal disputes over the presidency, which afford pretexts rather than causes, the quarrel is the age-old one between Conservatives and Liberals, dating back to the days of liberation from Spanish rule. In our own time the Liberals were in power from 1860 to 1884. Then their president, Nunez, betrayed his party to the Conservatives for the support of the latter in his ten years' dictatorship. He abrogated the constitution, repudlated the public debt, made depreciated paper money legal tender for gold debts at par, and made banking a state monopoly. Thus he started the country on that down grade which has now carried it far toward complete ruin. In his day paper money was worth sixteen cents on the dollar. Now it is worth only two or three cents, and is run off from common printing presses, being considered not worth engraving.

"The Liberal Indictment of the Conservative government is an appalling one. Among its counts are an enormous and unwarranted increase of taxes; the imposition of a burdensome export tax; the establishment of monopolies in salt, matches, liquors, cigarettes and certain fisheries; the licensing of lotteries, gambling houses, bull fighting and cock fighting; the letting of public contracts without competitive bidding; the preventing of judicial auditing of state accounts; the squandering of public lands and concessions; the delivery of the country to clerical control through a contract with the vatican, under which all the functions of government are put under clerical supervision, the state pays a large subsidy in gold to the vatican, all schools of all grades are put under Jesuit control, civil marriage is annulled, right of sepulture is denied to non-Catholics, and all clerical supplies, industrial as well as ecclesiastical, are admitted free of duty; the abolition of freedom of the press and of public assemblage, and the violation of the privacy of the mails.

"With all possible allowance for the exuberance of sub-tropical fancy and for extreme presentation of the case, we must believe that Colombia is suftheir homes all the assistance English- fering from many abuses and is in an uncommonly bad way. The country as that which the Boer generals paid is a vast one. It has a fertile soil and incalculable mineral wealth, and one ance of the generosity with which it of the finest climates in the world. It is likely to be traversed by one of the world's chief highways of commerce. Yet it is commercially and industrially prostrate, and socially and politically verging upon chaos. The spectacle is a deplorable one, beyond all expression.

Few Americans realize what nature has done for Colombia. In the fertile tablelands southwest of the isthmus there is almost uniform temperature of 68 degrees; every product of agriculture raised in the temperate zone grows there profusely, often yielding continuously throughout the year; and in addition, the rich vegetation of the bles is within easy reach. A modern and intelligent government, devoted to public education and the utilization of these incalculable natural resources, would speedily convert Colombia into a close approximation to a garden of Eden. In course of time the modern ideas of life and adminis-Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1902 were tration of government must prevail over the ideas and practices of 1897. To the Philippines exports were mediaevalism; but the battle is long \$5,261,867 in 1902 compared with \$94,597 and the exacted sacrifices are tre-

Three states of the great Northwest-Minnesota, and North and South Dakoing to the best estimates of the col- ta, have harvested the greatest crops lector at Honolulu, \$19,000,000 in 1902 ever known, and one of the states as a compared with \$4.690,075 in 1897 and result has ordered four carloads of cipts of merchandise into the school books. This looks like the end

The people are beginning to realize how really great a man President 1902 were \$34,971,311 in value compared Roosevelt it. The courage, fearlessness with \$3,73,560 in 1897 and the receipts and absolute honesty of the man brings confusion to the gum shoe element who were \$39,610,551 compared with work in secrecy and in dark places. \$20,252,563 in 1897. Shipments by the His Pittsburg speech, relative to our duty with Cuba; his triumphant faith in her ultimate success; his avowed purpose of hammering the greedy trusts; his Philippine amnesty are all factors show the shipments from the United against which any amount of political chincanery can be but impotent. The and furnish an opportunity to determine patriots who seek to overcome him had Track News.

best take warning before disaster overtakes them. President Roosevelt will be renominated and re-elected by the people as emphatically as was Abraham

Judge Pennypacker's personality is not familiar to the voters outside of Philadelphia and the adjacent counties. They naturally want to see the candidate for whom they are asked to vote, to hear what he has to say and judge him for themselves. This is right, or at least the natural desire of It is said that the hard times and voters, and Judge Pennypacker will rethe stringent conscription laws in spect that desire by going before the

> Missouri is now claimed for the Republicans-the Germans having left the Democracy because of the recent state platform demanding free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

(Compiled for the Tribune by Walter J. Ballard.)

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company is making arrangements for opening Young Men's Christian association rooms in six of its car barns, where 10,000 employes spend much leisure time each day. At one of these \$20,000 has been expended for libraries, bowling alleys, social rooms and a restaurant. An employe's benefit association is an adjunct.

The total losses by fire paid by insur-ance companies for 1901 were \$99,573,899.96, and the total premiums received on the risks written were \$ \$27,580,542,037 of risks. were \$471,275,154.73, covering

American ocean shipping must be pro-tected just as other American industries are protected, if it is to be fostered and encouraged and built up to success. The subsidy bill provides for a very moderate protection, and the principle it embodies is as sound as that of the Dingley law. Why should not our shipping be protected as well as the products of our farms and our factories?—Troy Times.

A census report on wool manufacture just issued shows a capital of \$32,040,353 invested in this industry. The value of products for is 1900 is returned at \$392,473,-050, to produce which involved an outlay of \$9,580,293 for salaries, \$82,291,244 for wages, \$23,929,797 for miscellaneous expenses, and \$232,230,986 for materials used. The whole number of establishments reporting was 2,335, a decrease for the decade of 154 or 6.2 per cent. The capital invested increased, however, from \$296,and the value of products from

William Still, an educated negro and known as the Father of the Underground Railway, died in Philadelphia on July 14, leaving an estate of about \$1,000,000, aged 80 years. He was born a slave, but se-cured his own and his mother's romantic escape from slaveholders in former days of bondage and became highly re-spected in Philadelphia.

"In 1867 Abram S. Hewitt computed the conviction of the world at 1,000,000,000 and the consumption of iron at 20 pounds per capita per annum. In 1900 the population of the world was probably 1,290,000,000, and the total consumption of iron in the form of pig was over 42,000,000 tons, which gives an average per capita consumption for the year close on 80 pounds, or four times the average consumption 34 years ago. In cause for being hopeful. If not confident tinued development of the iron industry in the time to come-the more so that States, are approaching 400 pounds per capita per annum, or five times the gen-eral average of mankind. Indeed, some statitical authorities, who have investi-gated the relation of population to pig iron supply, have reached the conclusion that in a few years' time there will be a danger of famine, unless new and hitherto undeveloped sources of supply are pened up, and C. M. Schwab recently expressed the opinion that steel has many worlds yet to conquer and will come into poses in the future."-British Iron Trade ssion Report in the "Iron Age."

The following tabular statement, taken from the reports of the United States treasury department, shows the exports and imports of cycles and parts thereof for the last five years of the decade Prior to 1896 there was no separate classification for this industry, its statistics being included either with carriages and wagons, or with manufactures of iron and steel.

Imports. Exports. Fiscal year. 6.846,529 899 4.577 3,553,149 Almost the entire demand for bleycles in

the United States and many foreign coun tries was, until recent years, supplied from England, but American bleycle manufactures have had the satisfaction reversing trade conditions, and now the United States is supplying bicycles not only to England but also to all other Census statistics show that the south

is taking the place of the north as the great lumber region of the country value of the lumber products of Michigan and other great lumber states of the north is declining, while that of most of the southern states is rapidly gaining. Undoubtedly this is due to the reckless cutting that has been going on for year

Besides harvesting peas with a mowing machine and raising asparagus in beds of 100 acres. Colorado now boasts a cur-rant patch of eighty acres, the largest in the world. There are 135,000 plants in all.

have often heard it erroneously stated that the Americans worship dol-lars. This is not so, because a rich man as such is not greatly esteemed. What the American admires and honors is the ability to do; that capacity in a man. through his own sagacity, nerve, enter prise and skill to create and employ a fortune. Nobody in America seems feel above his work or degraded by it. As it is done, and as is the result obtained so is the man esteemed by his fellow men, and such is the place he will make for himself in his community or in his cour try, Everybody works, and works for the sake of work; and thus there has been produced in America in the short space of one generation an industrial potentiality which is more wonderful and more to be feared than the works and plants which these same workers have created. Nowhere is the struggling youth more kindly encouraged, more readily trusted, more generously aided, more gladly made place for, than in America, and when I say this I speak from personal experience, and with gratitude in my heart toward many of those busy and keen, but also gen erous and broad-minded American men o affairs."—British Iron Trade Commission Report in "Iron Age."

America's recently achieved industrial supremacy over the nations of the old world has called international attention to the superior efficiency of our workmen and the marvelous productive power of our machines. We are able to build electric locomotives in Schenectady, for example, and sell them in London, in the face of European competition, because an American machinist works more rapidly and inteligently than his English cousin. and, further, because his output is in creased by swiftly moving automatons o steel. The marvelously constructed elec-tric shops at the gateway of the Mo-hawk valley represent the highest devel-opment of American machine manufac-ture.—"Wonders of Electricity," in Four

A PRIEST WITHOUT FEAR.

From the New York Tribune. Father H. F. O'Rielly, of the Church of the Annunciation, is at present the most talked of priest in the anthracite coal regions, owing to his vigorous denuncia-tion of the miners' union and its leaders. He has made attacks from the pulpit on He has made attacks from the pulpit on each of the last two Sundays calling the leaders blackguards, hypocrites and politicians, and begging his people who are members of the union to give it up.

In the midst of a mining community where 90 per cent. of the residents are members of the union, it takes courage to say what Father O'Reilly said. Bank-

to say what Father O'Reilly said. Bankers and business men and lawyers of the town did not even have the spirit to refuse their signature to a petition asking for the withdrawal of the troops, which was circulated the first day of the troops' arrival. Father O'Reilly thinks it recourage to speak what he leves is the truth, but as a matter of fact he is a man who does not know the mean-ing of fear. Over six feet tall, broad, massive and with a strength which the weight of his years has little decreased, he has the physical force to back any deflance he utters, and this is exemplified in an incident of his life at a time when terror reigned throughout the region and no man could call his life his own. It was in the time of the notorious Molly Maguires, when murders were being com-mitted daily and no man was safe from the attacks of the infamous secret soclety. Shenandoah was the hotbed of the "Mollies" and the headquarters of many of the leaders, some of whom were regu of the leaders, some of whom were regu-lar attendants at Father O'Reilly's church. Men whom the "Mollies" op-posed were killed within the town limits, the police were terrified, some of them who had arrested "Mollies" for trivial offenses were murdered, and the reign of terror and lawlessness was such that the region was stricken as with the blight. One of the few men who had the courage to denounce the "Mollies" and their crimes was Father O'Rellly. Sunday af-ter Sunday from his pulpit he arraigned them, attacking their known leaders, condemning their acts and calling upon all good people to stand together for law and

order, arrest and punish the leaders and crush the organization. One night at his home there came a knock at the door. He was alone. In walked a committee of the "Mollies," and in a very few sharp words warned Fa-ther O'Rellly that unless he stopped denouncing them something would happen "Now, what will you do?" they asked.

Father O'Reilly arose, keeping his eye on the biggest man of the committee

and, still watching him, he walked to the door and opened it. Then he walked up to the man "You go," he said, and his friends say he smiled as he spoke, "you go, and go fast-or-I'll do something to accelerate your speed."

The man went with ungraceful haste. The man went with ungracetul naste.
"You may also go," said Father O'Reilly to the others. They went.
Then each Sunday he continued his attacks until there came the time when a wiry, red-haired man with a coon skin cap, whom he had believed to be the worst of all the "Mollies," turned out, at a trial of the leaders to be the famous James McPartlin, the Pinkerton detective, who exposed them. Twenty-one were hanged. Father O'Rellly has been in the same

church ever since; he has passed through all the labor agitations of the miners and he still believes they would be better off without the union.

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